

Fourteen *British* COLONIES, including *Newfoundland*.

GEORGIA.

BY a Royal Charter in 1732, for a Time therein limited, certain Trustees were appointed to settle a New Colony in the South Part of *Carolina*, by the Name of *Georgia*; which, after greatly enlarging the Province by Treaties with the *Indians*, was accordingly surrendered to His Majesty in 1752. The Coast extends from the River *Savanna* which parts it from *South Carolina*, to River *St. Mathew*, which is the Boundary of *Spanish Florida*; and after some vain Efforts to prevent our Settlement, the *Spaniards* made a Treaty with Governor *Oglethorpe*, 1736, fixing the Limits at *St. Mathew River* according to the *English Claim*. The Product is *Wine, Silk, Rice and Potatoes*. Capital Town *Savanna*. In 1734, General *Oglethorpe* brought to *London* the King, Queen, and several Chiefs of the Creek Nations, to make new Alliances with His Majesty, and to confirm the Treaties already made with the Crown of *Great-Britain* by their Forefathers. The Importation of *Negres* is forbid by Act of Parliament.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THIS Province extends North from the River *Savanna*, to Cape *Fear*. The Name *Carolina* is from King *Charles II.* Capital Place *Charlestown*. The Exports from this and the other *Carolina* are *Indigo, Rice, Turpentine, Pitch and Tar: Deerskins, Mahogany, Cedar, Walnut and Pine: Beams and Planks, Salted Beef and Pork; Beans, Pease and Honey. Also Tobacco and Silk.* In June 1755, Governor *Glen* met the *Cherokee Indians* at their own Request, to the Number of 500, being *Sakems and Deputies*, their Wives and Children, who with great Solemnity devoted and subjected themselves, with all their Lands and Produce, to their Great Father King *George II.* and his Heirs for ever: Which Act they ratified by sending him a Bow and Arrows, a leathern Bag of Earth, and another of Corn.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Coast of this Province is from Cape *Fear*, North to *Currituck Inlet*. Therefore the three Colonies of *Georgia, North and South Carolina*, include all that was granted by the *Carolina Patent* dated the 24th of March 1664, New Style. The Grant could not extend farther South than *St. Mathew River*, because the *Spaniards* had Possession of all beyond for above a Century before. After an unsettled Condition of sixty-four Years, the eight Lords Proprietors in 1728 agreed to sell all their Title in *Carolina* to King *George II.* for 22,500*l.* which Surrender being confirmed by Parliament, one eighth Part next to *Virginia* was re-granted to *John Lord Carteret* and his Heirs; whereupon His Majesty divided *Carolina* into the three separate Governments aforesaid. Chief Place *Edenton*.

VIRGINIA.

SINCE the Reign of *George I.* this Colony hath been abundantly enlarged by *Indian Treaties*, it now containing 60 or 70 Counties. *Virginia* was first discovered by *John Cabot* in 1497, but more perfectly after by *Sir Walter Raleigh* in 1585, when he took Possession thereof for





NEW YORK.

THIS Part of North Virginia was discovered by the famous Henry Hudson in his Third Voyage, 1609. The Dutch soon made a Settlement here, under Pretence they had bought the Land of Hudson; but in 1664 it was reduced by the Forces of King Charles II. who gave it to his Brother the Duke of York, and from him the Country took its Name. It hath Jersey on the South, New England on the East, Lake Champlain on the North, and the Six Nations on the West, who have been long there seated and naturalized with the New York People. They export from hence all Sorts of Grain, Flour, Horses, Beef, Pork, and Fish; Timber, Tobacco, Skins, Furs, Logwood, Whalebone, and Oyl: All Business with the Indians is transacted at Albany on the great River Hudson, which is navigable 150 Miles; but New York, in an Island at the Mouth of that River, is the chief City. Long Island 100 Miles in Length belongs to this Province.

NEW ENGLAND.

THIS Name generally speaking includes the four Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; but Massachusetts is the Province more strictly called New England. The first Plantation here was New Plymouth, by a Grant in 1606 from King James I. and in the Beginning of Charles I. this Colony was extended up Massachusetts Bay to the River Merimack, and thenceforth called the Massachusetts Province. 'Tis the principal Colony of the Four, and whose Governor is Captain-General of the Whole. Boston is the chief City, and indeed the Capital of all British America; and Cambridge is a University. The Cod and Whale Fishery here is very great; as likewise their Lumber Trade to other Colonies with Pipestaves, Hoops, Deals and Laths; also Horses and Salt Provision. Their lofty Fir-trees afford Masts for the Royal Navy. They build Abundance of Sloops, and have Plenty of Rofin, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Hemp, Flax, Moofeder and Bever.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THIS Province lyes on the Massachusetts Bay, North of Boston, between the two Rivers of Merimack and Penobscut. The Articles in Trade are much like the other Colonies, but most considerable in Naval Stores, Lumber, and Fish. They have a Manufacture of Coarse Linen, which increaseth not only here, but in the other Provinces of New England. The Capital Town is Portsmouth. They who fancy Main to be a distinct Government are mistaken, for tis only a County of New Hampshire.

CONNECTICUT.

THIS Colony, situate Southwest of Boston, was begun in 1635, and united in one Charter with the Plantation of Newhaven in the Year 1664. 'Tis a Corporation Government, where all the Magistrates, Council and Governor are chose yearly by the People, the Merchandize in general being the same as the rest of New England. The capital Town is Newhaven, where there is a College for University Learning, called Yale Hall.

Virginia was first discovered by John Cabot in 1497, but more perfectly after by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, when he took Possession thereof for his Royal Mistress Queen Elizabeth, and in Honour of her named it Virginia. The Coast runs from Currituck Inlet to the River Patomak, which divides this Province from Maryland and Pennsylvania. Here it was the French began their bold Depredations in 1754, by seizing two English Forts near the Oyo; which insolent Attack upon our Settlements obliged the King so to exert his Naval Power, that the Admiralty next Year made quick Reprisals of above Five Hundred French Ships, worth Six Million Sterling, clearing the Ocean of their Merchantmen, beside a few Men of War, the rest taking Shelter in their own Ports. All which Loss and Indignity King Louis was constrained to suffer, not having Force to disappoint it, or Power to revenge it. This Country is generally flat, and the Soil being Mould mixt with Sand, renders it warm, producing Hemp, Cotton and Rice: Very proper also for Silk, if the People thought fit; but they neglect all other Improvements for their Favorite Tobacco, of which they export vast Quantities. Williamsburg is the capital City, and a University.

MARYLAND.

THIS Province was granted by Charles I. to Cecil Calvert Lord Baltimore, and his Heirs, 1632, and called Maryland from that King's Wife Mary Henrietta. It lies between New Jersey and Virginia, from which it is parted by the River Patomak. The chief Product and Life of the Colony is Tobacco; and from the Bay of Chesapeake it is computed, that Virginia, Jersey and Maryland export of that Article yearly One Hundred Thousand Hogheads. St. Mary is the capital Place.

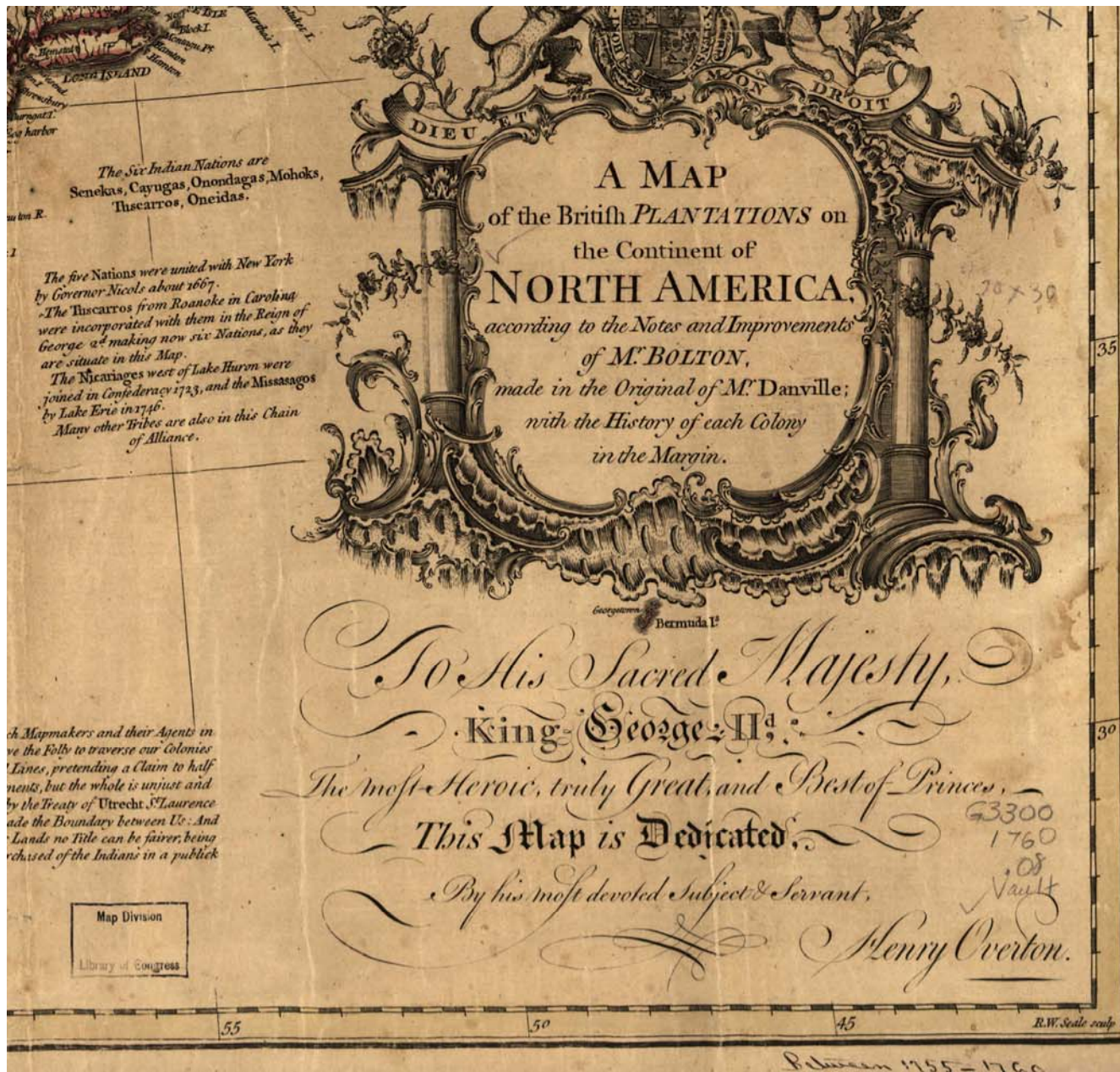
PENNSYLVANIA.

KING Charles II. gave this Country on the 4th of March 1682, New Style, to William Penn Esq; and his Heirs, in regard of some Debts due to him from the Crown. His Father Sir William Penn, being one of Cromwell's Flag Officers, was employed after by the King. The upper Part of the River Patomak divides it from Virginia; the Blue Ridge of Hills from Maryland, and the River Delaware from New Jersey. The Inhabitants have no Staple Manufacture, but drive a great Trade in exporting their Cattel and Grain of all Sorts; Wax, Potatoes, Salted Beef, Pork and Fish barrel'd up, Skins, Furs and Pipestaves. Altho Maryland and This are Proprietary Colonies, yet His Majesty appoints the Governor and Council, as in the other Plantations, and the People chuse their Assembly. The chief City is Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY.

THIS Province was granted by James Duke of York, to John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret. 'Tis bounded North by a Line from River Delaware to the Town of Newark inclusive: Bounded East and South by the Ocean, and West by the Delaware. 'Tis only Part of the New-York Territory which King Charles II. gave his Brother, and is therefore more strictly limited: For the first Virginia and Carolina Charters include under those two Words all our American Provinces, tho now subdivided by many other Names, and by the Grant may legally extend West to the Pacific Ocean. It was first parted into East and West Jersey, but the whole being surrendered to Queen Anne, it is now one Provincial Government. The Export here is Beef, Pork, Corn, Butter and Cheese, Train-oil, Whalebone and Fish; Tobacco, Furs, and White Pease. Capital Town Elizabeth.





RHODE ISLAND.

THIS is the Fourth Division of New England, and fruate South of Boston. It was first planted in 1639, and established by Charter soon after the Restoration, with the Addition of Providence Plantation, which lyes near it on the Continent. This is a very thriving Settlement, the Exports being in general like the other neighboring Colonies. Tis also a Corporation Government as Connecticut. Rhode Island, for its fine Air and fruitful Soil, is called the Paradise of New England: The chief Place is Newport.

NEW SCOTLAND.

THIS Province is that large Peninsula called Acady, lying North-East of Massachusetts Bay, with a Territory on the Continent bounded by New Hampshire. Tis Part of the First Discovery made by John Cabot for the Crown of England 1497; but several Times possit by the French till the Treaty of Utrecht, when it was finally given up to the English. Nothing however was done to secure it till the Peace in 1748, when the King resolved immediately to make this a firm Settlement: And by extraordinary Grants and Privileges, some Thousand Families, being well supported for that Design, were soon conveyed there to the great Mortification of the French Court, who at finishing the War expected no such vigorous Proceeding. The restless French, being determined to ruin our new Colony, built two Forts at the Isthmus of Chignecto, and one in Fundy Bay at River St. John: Then fitting out a Fleet sufficient to surprize Halifax, they gave absolute Orders to massacre all the Inhabitants; a fine Antichristian Principle for a Most Christian Pretender! But the whole of this infernal Villany was defeated by intercepting their Ships with a stronger Fleet, reducing the three Forts by the Militia, expelling all the French Interlopers, and burning their Villages; for which happy Deliverance by Divine Favor, the People of this Province kept a solemn Day of Thanksgiving. Acady is 200 Miles long and from 40 to 80 broad, abounding with good Bays and Rivers. Tis an excellent Piece of Land producing large Timber, fine Wheat, and other Grain: Also Fish, Fowl, Deer, Bever, Oxen and Sheep. The Towns are Annapolis, Dartmouth, and Halifax the Capital.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

IN 1496 Sir John Cabot, with his three Sons, had a Commission from King Henry VII. to search out the Continent of North America, and failing next Year from Bristol the first Discovery was Newfoundland. From hence he coasted South quite to Florida, and at his Return was Knighted. This Island was visited in the next Reign, but more fully discovered 1583; and the first Settlement was made by the English in 1610. Tis 900 Miles in Compass, Woody and Mountainous. The native Indians are very few; the English about 3000, but in the Fishing Season are treble that Number, for the Codfishery is here the greatest in the World. Chief Places are Banavist, Placentia, St. John, which last is a Garrison. The Commander at Sea on this Station hath a Commission to be Governor till recalled.